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Special notices, 50 cents each. Ten lines constitute an inch.

All communications persaining to business must be addressed to the Business Manager Matter for publication and on private business must be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor. In conjunction with the BEE, the managers have established a News Bureau of the olored Press. We are prepared to furnish biographies, special correspondence and news items at a reasonable price. The object of the bureau is to furnish colored journals with Washington Daily Critic, April 14. special Washington letters when they have no special correspondents. We have some of the best writers in the country connected with the bureau, which will enable us to furnish truth-

SPEAKING OUT IN OPEN MEETING.

against the outrageous and unjust conduct of the present managers of the republican party towards the colored voter, is having its reward. We have never yet gained any ground by ominous silence, and it is not profitable to be too silent.

We were quite instrumental in saving Uncle Sam's bacon in 1863, 1864 and 1865. We absolutely saved the republican party in 1868, and we were there in 1872. What did we do in 1876; Ask the returning board. In 1880 what could have been done without us? We think that our allegiance and worth this before the election in 1884.

Far be it from the important ele ment, now known as the colored vote, heretofore carried about in the pockets of a few managers, to swallow salt and swear it was sugar. The new United States Marshal for this District says: "that the proper place for colored voters, after they come away from the ballot box is a menial position," certainly he will not tolerate him officially. Never mind, Colonel, this is your daygo on, eat your white bread. We will see you later, and when we call, you won't be able to beat fours, but don't play a bob-tail flush on us.

We have piled up quite five 'thousand Administration, to carry the State dead men of the colored race, during the past fourteen years, on the sacrifi- to have the Virginia delegation to the cial alter for the republican party's sake, "'tis pity, 'tis true." That's all that event the Virginia delegation in over now. We want justice and recognition from those we made and

Col. McMichael was announced, when he came on here to assume the duties of Marshal, of the District, as the representative of the Pennsylvania stalwart republicans. The colored vote in Pennsylvania has been given to the stalwart's in that state just as freely and as patriotically as the colored soldier give his service during the war. While with liberty commanding, By the thousands did colored men, contrabands, freedmen and northern free state men enlist in the colored regiments organized in the "Keystone" Let us pray for benedictions state. Now what is the result of Col. Clayton McMichaels official doings As they charged upon the foe. here? Why, he has driven out of the United States building that he is in charge of three colored men, and put white men, (two of the latter bourbon | Over all Columbia's land; democrats) in their place. He has said in substance, that this is not the place for a colored man officially, and that the time has not yet arrived for On the towering dome of fame. black men to be thrown officially with | Float aloft the stars of glory, "court white people." Col. McMichael tells our race, that we belong in the category of servants and menials. The question is will we stand this insult? Chains of living death were broken

"Life, liberty and property will find a safe guard in him-wherever I am they may come also. He meant that had he the power, the poor dwellers in the cabins of the south should no longer be driven in terror from their homes, and the graves of their murdered dead."-Hon. Roscoe Conkling's Speech in National Convention 1880.

Yes, true, Grant meant that. But Let no cloud of dark oppression, what does General Grant and Mr. Conkling and President Arthur think of the course of Col. McMichael who says by his action, "away with the negro, bring on the democrats!

Gentlemen who manage the republican party, you may make light of it as you choose, but we tell you that Col. McMichael has thrown down the gauntlet, and we accept the challenge.

The letter of Mr. Lee Nance will explain itself. We did not intend in our editorial of last week to make any unjust criticism relative to Mr. Lee Nance's merits or demerits. While And to-day we gladly greet them, Hon. W. S. Rosecran's letter speaks of the gentleman in flattering terms, we Men whose throbbing souls ignited are lead to believe that men, at times, will manufacture matter-let it not be inferred, however, that this is the case | Rolls them on to nobler fame. with Mr. Lee Nance. Mr. Lee Nance can reason well, at times, and we believe him to be a gentleman of some merit. His letter to the BEE will explain.

A FRIENDLY VOICE.

The manifest discrimnation against the colored people by the heads of De- Office partments here and elsewhere is producing its natural effect—the development of a feeling of political independence among this unfortunate race of people, who have so long and faithfully promoted the interests of the Republican party. The treatment they Administration is as bad as that which they imagine they would receive from the Democrats were they in power; not pursued such a course during all and this fact very naturally makes them feel indifferent as to which king they will continue to serve under as hewers ownership of the colored people has been merely transferred from the slave holders to the Republican managers, then it is quite natural for the colored people to feel and think that emancipation has been delusive, and that the professed love of the Republican party for the negro is a transparent frau l .-

on the ground and speaks from what ful, spicy and concise correspondence. Give can be observed day by day. We beg this article. Mind you, this is from a nized principles of equity it is a newspaper owned and managed entirely mischievious and pernicious conclusion. by white people. True to her motto, The hue and cry that is coming up the Critic holds the scales proper and from the colored press, protesting remains steadfast to the course of right

POOR BLIND PHILIP THOMPSON.

Philip Thompson was a member of the police force, but he lost his eyesight in the discharge of his duty, had he been in the army he would be pensioned and put above want by a generous government that cares for her maimed and wounded. But how dif- which I have already needlessly dwelt cation. ferent is the case of poor Thompson. While this good officer, Thompson was endeavoring to arrest a ruffian, brute, scoundrel, he received a blow from him | civilized world-Fred Douglass and to the party calls for a degree of re- that has caused absolute blindness. cognition, and we mean to demand He cannot see, but thanks be to God he can yet feel, and that powerful sense is still his, and how happy and glad can his sad condition be made if friends will take such steps as they should to assist the maimed hero. We suggest that a concert and entertainment be given, and we call upon those truly lead off in the matter.

> WHAT IS COMING, WHO CAN SAY?

the tariff the issue in the fall campaign in Virginia. He will, of course, take again. Then they say he will expect Republican convention of 1884. In that convention will be expected to present the name of William Mahone, of Virginia, when nominations for the Vice-President are in order,-Sub Rosa, Sunday Capital.

For the Bec. EMANCIPATION DAY.

BY MRS. MARY E. KAIL. Sound aloud the trump of freedom, Let the answering echo ring, We our heartfelt tribute bring; As we gather round Columbia Flowers of love and flowers of trusting. For Emancipation Day. While we bow in reverence low At the shrine of poble heroes And we gladly hear our welcome, To this feast of Liberty.

Lo, the car of progress moving, Gifted men are proudly coming. And we take them by the hand-Men of different race and color, Yet our peers in soul and brain, And their names are grandly sculptured

For we love to tell the story That is written on the pages Of Columbia's record true: How amid the cannon's rattle, And the shot and shell of battle. By our gallant boys in blue!

Ah! our soldiers never faltered: Never beeded they the gloom; Quailed not when the shock of battle Seemed the eternal knell of doom: But with comrades pale and bleeding Only heard Columbia pleading— Wipe away from my escutcheon Every trace of human woe. Let my rightful sons and daughters Of whatever race they be, Hear the clarion voice of heroes. Making way for liberty.

Linger in Columbia's sky, Let the joyful shout of freedom Rise aloft to God on high!

Days were dark and fierce the struggle Can it be the day is lost? Came from many an anguished mother. As she reckoned up the cost, Of the blood and of the treasure, Given freely without measure. As the price of liberty.

But amid the desolation. Spreading o'er our glorious land Came the news Emancipation, Has been reached—the proclamation, Far above the cannon's roar Sounded loud o'er hill and valley. Bells were ringing, hearts were singing As they never sung before.

For the shackels had been broken, And four million souls were free, That 'till then had never tasted Of the joys of liberty! As we gather 'round to meet them. And to take them by the hand--At the watch-fires freedom lighted Freedom's altar fires still burning, Flash and sparkle at each turning As the car of progress moving. Washington, April 13th, 1883.

eves out the other day because her race of people?" bridal veil did not originally belong to her grandmother.

MR. LEE NANCE'S LETTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. of Comptroller of Currency Washington, April 17 1883. Mr. W. C. Chase, Editor of the Bee, Washington, D. C ., -DEAR CIR; -In your paper of last week there appeared an article relating to those of the several southern young gentlemen in the governmental service here whose are now receiving from a Republican course in life here has been and is especially commendable and to one from Mississippi, or New Jersey, who has of the United States? the time he has been here.

Recognizing in the latter person, though not named, myself or at least understanding that you meant of wood and drawers of water. If the to make such a reference to me, I have deemed it proper to write you in regard there to.

To begin, your conclusion that be-

cause a young man even a true gentle-

man such as I claim to be, though I

might be troubled to establish the

claim, may not happen to be as fortunate as some other young man of a class he should not at all criticise what he may honestly consider an unfair allusion to a public man whose Do you hear Slogan? The Critic is standing as such is unquestionably excellent, is far from being a correct one. Surely it is not arrived at from the study of any fact or from any reathat our exchanges will take notice of | soning based upon universally recog-In an age in which public opinion is highly enlightened and the transmission of intelligence quite rapid, one would hardly expect a pretty successful, and somewhat bold and aggressive journalist of long standing to inexcusably fall into a grievous error, yet such is your case when you inferentially say that the public utterances and actions of a man should be critiknows are assiduously laboring to advance the race to which they belong while advancing themselves. You render yourself liable to be laughed at. I will now leave this point upon too long by giving you some words eminent men, and whose names now appear conspicuously before the whole B. K. Bruce. One says;-When we stand in your midst as gentlemen and

> we are out of our places. The other says:-Be just and fear not, freedom is not, nor is to be, denied to Americans by Americans.

> scholars, and presume, as such, to pass

an honest criticism upon your public

conduct, you should not tell us that

Seemingly you have doubts as to whether I hail from Mississippi or New generous friends to all good works to Jersey which I need not disturb, excepting to say that I have interests in

Again, have I done anything of account in the interest of the people of the minority race? Perhaps I have and perhaps I have not. Whether I I hear that Mahone expects to make have or not, I emphatically declare that I wanted to and have sincerely tried to. To prove this I would need only to submit here a few letters which I have the protective side. He expects, with lately written to and received from men We want more justice and less pity. the aid of the iron masters and of the of high character and large capacity in every part of the Union but I submit only one of such:

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S., / Washington, March 24, 1883.

MR. LEE NANCE, Washington, D. C. My young friend: Besides hearing read I have read your paper on the industrial and political position of our citizens of African descent.

It shows throughout careful thought and study and its earnestness gives promise of your future usefulness which I hope to see realized.

I especially commend your firm and correct statements that your people are now a very important and honorable part of the working people of our country; that they must continue to be so for all time to come and ought, therefore, to have great respect among the great producing classes whence comes our wealth, and that fair share of the profits of production to which their honest and law abiding

character and their work entitle them. There are strong points-great truths-which must be understood and acted upon in order to give this meritorious minority political independence, and the fraternal standing among their brethren of the producing classes of the majority race.

Let them organize for this purpose and learn most effectively to do their duty as voters and they will advance rapidly and surely.

If you can dedicate yourself to this | the ruins of slavery with its cruelties, afflicwork you will deserve well of your race and country.

ing to do their duty as voters, and if they adopt these principles, and organize to act independently upon them, they will soon command the confidence and respect of the whole people of the United States.

United with brethren of the producing classes, they will help soon to secure diminished taxation and increased economy in the government.

Yours truly, W. S. ROSECRAN. A few words more necessary to explain some things, and I am done. The paper referred to in the foregoing submitted letter, was read on the night of December 30, 1883, before several of the prominent members of things the then existing Congress. I hoped to have them forcibly understand, these facts among others, that the fast growing population of the United States is a composition of two principally distinct races of people; one of these two races (styled, respectively, the majority and minority) is less fortunate than the other in most every observable and mentionable instance of American life in which both figure; there were laws upon the statutes which viciously snd monstriously discriminated against the minority race of people in favor of certain elements of the majority race, and that the dictates of every semblance of reason, of right and of truth demanded their entire could not use them to an advantage, as the repeal, if not revision on something of outh is impoverished for the want of the a satisfactory basis, at once. Such was a venture of mine, December 20, 1882. Now, If I succeeded even in it the white citizens of this district on the 16th alone. Have I not, since I have been in

Yours, very obediently, &c.,

Continued from Fourth Page.

wield a lash and no slave would clank a chain in the United States. Who at that time dreamed that negroes would ever be seen, as we have seen them to-day, marching through the streets of this superb city, the capital of this great nation, with eagles on their buttons, muskets on their shoulders and swords by their sides, timing their high footsteps to the Star Spangled Banner, and the red, white and blue. Who at time dreamed that colored men would ever sit in the House of Representatives and in the Senate

With a knowledge of the events of edge of the sudden and startling of the enveloped flames of effigy. changes which have already come to pass. I am not prepared to say what the future will be.

But I will say that I do not look for colonization either in or out of the United States. Africa is too far off, we do not. The navy of all the world would not be sufficient to remove our natural increase to that far-off country. Removal to any of the territories

is out of the question. We have no business to put ourselves before the bayonets of the white race, We have seen the fate of the Indian. As to extinction, the prospect in that direction has been greatly clouded by the census just taken, in which it is seen that our increase is ten per cent. greater than that of the white people

There is but one destiny it seems to me left for us, and that is to make ourselves, and be made by others, a part of the American people in every sense of the word. Assimilation not issolation is our true policy and our natural destiny. Uniforcation for us is life; separation is death. We cannot afford to set up for ourselves a separate political party or adopt for ourselves a po- world was spoken into being. cised only by those whom everybody litical creed apart from the rest of our fellow citizens. Our own interests will be best subserved by a generous care for the interests of the nation at large. All the political, social and literary forces around us tend to unifi-

I am the more inclined to accept this recently uttered by two deservedly solution because I have seen the steps already taken in that direction. The American people have their prejudices, but they have their other qualities as well. They easily adapt themselves to inevitable conditions, and all their tendency is to progress, enlightment and to the universal.

"Its comin' yet for a' that, That man to man the world o'er. Shall brothers be for a' that.'

SPEECH OF REV. S. LAWS, D. D.

Delivered before one of the Largest Gatherings of Representatives of the Colored American Race that ever assembled in Washington, at the Congregational Church in honor of the Twenty-first (21) Anniversary of the Emancipation Celebration, on the 16th day of April, 1883.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens: -- Another year's recollection of the greatest, grandest and most commemorable blessing for which any people should be grateful, has brought us to the closing hours of our twenty-first anniversary celebration of the emancipation of the great colored race of the American nation comprising about one-sixth or 8,000,000 of the whole, whose oppression was of unequaled suffering for more than two hundred and fifty years. The history we celebrate to-day covers a period of twenty one years of freedom, comprising the emancipation, the civil and political, educational, religious and social liberties for which we owe unbound-

ing gratitude. All nations have maintained statues of honor mouldened into human form, and days of commemoration from fond recollections of some good deeds done. Therefore, general customs of mankind have furnished all ages with the best authority for benefits derived by others from dem-

onstrations similar to ours of to-day, expressive of their appreciations for their greatest The Jews have always followed this custom; they hold to-day in memory the recollection of the hand that saved them. They hold in sacred memory the celebration of passing signals of heavenly angels who indicated by signs their liberty; and the endura-

ble acts of Queen Esther to the King for the return of the Jewish life.

In the closing hours of these ceremonies we have one nation, but a part of all races different complexions, but one people. Is it not strange to say that as many of this race as are dead from oppression that so many should still live to acknowledge the olessing of liberty and of God. Is it not strange that as many years and schemes as have gone into legislative enactment to keep these people apart as enemies to friends as blacks to whites, as servants to masters, as slaves to free men and as monkeys to human beings, that such wonderful a change should take place as to convert enemies into friends, blacks into whites, servants into masters, slaves into free men, and monkeys into human beings; so that one country, one nation, one cttizenship, one constitution, one law and one house can accommodate us to unite in the celebration of one grand princi-

Is it not strange that as indescribable as tions and hard bondage of this race, so much so that one portion of them had to refuse to marry the affections of their youth from the other, because the one was declared to be All your people are now learn- goods and chattels and the other to have had no rights, which the white man was bound to respect, should now enjoy these rights of marriage not only between the severed factions of the same race but between men and women of the different races?

And, is it not also strange that as many European women as were enslaved for nearly fifty years for life to the husband's owners by one law and others during the lives of their husbands by another, and their children by colored men to be enslaved for thirty years by another, and all who marry colored men (now in many states) should be imprisoned for a term of years or leave the state of their birth, that so many of them should still con-

tinue to marry colored men in defiance. Prudence requires that I should answer yes, very strange. So strange that we, like the earlier settlers of this country from the Kingdom of Great Britain, may call not merely a new world but a new order of

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen and fellow citizens, let me say right here that it never was the intention of the white men that any other race (the Mongolian) should remain here or come here (the African) a since. free race, but the Europeans; yet they like the man who signs away his rights in making a bad contract, they said more in the declaration of independence than they meant to say, they inserted the words "their (reator" in connection with the word "all men."

EQUAL JUSTICE. On this occasion the great question of

equal justice and not sectional favors should The North, from Massachusetts, including Maine, is as guilty of this infamous crime as For the North with her grea manufactories to-day are as rich on the money for which they old this race when they found that they money with which we men were purchased.

I have my scruples about me as to whether we can regard the sale of human beings by day, 1862, and their purchase by the general the race. government at \$3.00 apiece, which amount We will

or did the thirteenth and fourteenth articles to the constitution free them. If so, it certainly could not be to the North as fredom to the slave as th claim, because that act was on the st principle of injustice in buying and seiling as that with which they charged the south. Well, I suppose that that is the reason they claim the right to take away our sufferage at the suggestion and consent of the

the money and the other bought us and fact that the great Western statesman, he descended far below his senatorial dignity to make his vicious assault upon the

This sin has gone to record and will follow the last score of years, with a knowl- below where he will wear it on the exhibition

In that assault he used these words

will verify the truth of equal justice. "Look said he,"at the dearth in our patent office of names from the Southern states. Why was it? Because a servile race was performing the labor of those states, making dishonorable there, and because few or none of the laborers of that even if we desired to go there, which region belonged to this great creative race, who alone could have given the stimulus to

> northern states. The colored race in this country is like the white and yellow races; is a mere faction of the unnumbered millions of Africa, and brought here mysteriously by the invisible power of God, just like the other two for purposes yet undeveloped.

IMMIGRATION.

For we have no foreign immigration; for our only immigration comes from the mixture of the races by amalgamation. For we have such a mixture of the races now, that they are like the armies of war. have gone so far into each others ranks, that they will have to submit in order to conquer. Indeed, the only immigration we have ever had, were the issues of white women and men in alliance with the colored, against the will of the white race, and to the disgrace of

And this, too, the Senator saw when he said: "It is no fault of ours that they are here; it is no fault of theirs; it is the fault of a pass generation.

I should say so too, and a very great pass; a pass that was in infinite existence when the

FREEDOM'S DAWN. The men of the north claim a credit, which the women alone of the white race, north and south are entitled to if human beings at

all must be sharers of the glory of our free. For the first free colored persons who ever to race, color or previous conditions. stepped on the western continent were issues | This instrument of constitutional liberty of white women and colored men by amalga- is the most indisputable, unimpeachwho were enslaved by white men to prevent the affinity of the races, or the existance of colored freedom; and as it has already been said, that this state of things was sustained for a period of from fifty to seventyfive years.

IT CONTINUED

until they found that the best half and the best stock of white women would have to be enslaved, if they enslaved all who would amalgamate with colored men, until they found that the next best thing would be to leave them to remain free and to enslave their children for thirty years.

That thing did not work well, because it made no stoppage; so they finally concluded to give them endurable freedom from infancy to the grave by statue of limitation. Here, we get our first freedom of a part of the race, until in the midst of slavery it out grew it, until it has grown with the freedom

INCREASED BY IMMIGRATION. I say this but I do not mean to indicate an insinuation as to any low morals of the colored race, which would render them convenient to the use of the whites, but, on the contrary, I refer to the brutality of the whites, which has been carried on by that race, in order that they might render the

morals of the colored race inferior to those And yet, as baneful as these crimes look, it s through the alliances and issues of the two races by amalgamation, that the two can live so much better together than the whites and

Mongolians.

this kind of mother and fatherhood which have so completely mixed colored and white races, that many of the one may marry many of the other before they know that they are light colored or dark white lovers. Therefore if through the freedom of some colored children by white women prevent the

further enslavement of their mothers, that all the colored to-day are free. TRUE PREEDOM.

True Freedom is the freedom of the nation. For the freedom of one class of the colored race brought freedom to the other; and the freedom of the whole of the colored race rought freedom to nations. In that, that freedom of the bodies of one race, was freedom to the conscience of the

AGITATION. Yet, we have men and women too, within the race who will say, that they have no interest in the celebration of the freedom of the race because they were born free; others say that the war did not free them they were free before the war; yet another says, that we are all free, let the whole thing die out.

and the white say, yes, it is only agitation, But I stand here in the presence of The Almighty God, before whom we all must appear, and in your presence, on behalf of the freedom and liberty of the colored American citizenship of the United States, whose great cause I have the honor in part to represent in the Twenty-First Anniversary Celebration of their Emancipation from Oppression. And make this declaration, that there was not a single free colored man in America be-

fore the war. For freedom of citizenship is national and indiscriminate liberty of privileges and immunities, with their equality of uses and benefits which are inseparable for which we must pay these annual eulogies, that are dedicated to the memory of its birth.

The assertion that there was not a free colored man in America must be sustained by reference to legal customs. For all had to receive a pass, and none could go without it; one from the court of white men and the other from individual white men; the one called free papers, the other pass or permission. And with this lawfully regulated licenses, both could go, like a bear, to the length of his chain; and

without these both alike were captured, imprisoned, advertised and sold. None could vote, none could testify, but all could be whipped; for "the colored man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect.'

Now all can go, none need a paper or pass; all can testify all can vote, and none are whipped except in common with the We are here to-day, to leave on record by transmission to all coming generations, that

the Institution of Slavery in the United States was a lawful institution universally acknowledged and inhumanly prosecuted by the same people, who at that time were seeking liberty from British oppression, and whose griefs are strongly set forth in the Declaration of Independence. There, they made their sufferings as in-

The Institution of Slavery has a history which makes the living shudder to recall the sufferings of the dead. It includes all the horrible crimes of the whites and all the indescribable sufferings of the colored.

This they may call agitation; and this in that light, you may accept it, but that will one more fully verify the fact that their meanness is our weakness and always has Agitation of British crimes in their oppres-

sion of the American colonies, has been the South is to Louisiana, including Texas. America vanguard for one hundred and seven years, and will so continue throughout every passing generation.

The agitation of the declaration of human rights, declared on the Fourth of July, 1776 has been the only thing which transmits

agility to all ages of the American nation, and engenders that power which makes England afraid to invade our waters. Great characters of men and measures for We will admit that great characters of when there is none, but that is not our howl, Washington, "done something of acthey would have had to pay for each individual had not the fourteenth article of the conthat the pation walking assential, necessary and must be discussed.

When there is none, but that is not our howl,
our howl is for equal privileges and immunithat the pation walking assential, necessary and must be discussed.

The proof of the minority of the pation walking assential privileges and immunithat great characters of the race are highly our howl is for equal privileges and immunithat the pation walking assential privileges are the pation walking assential privileges and immunithat the pation walking assential privileges are t

obert Small. The self-sacrificing great American born races warrior for human rights, Col. P. N. Cason. one citizenship and one nation can explorator of undeveloped re- any interference to be drawn sources, Major M. R. Delany, M. D. and the meaning, the construer matchlessness man for race defence and upon the statesmenship of human rights. Our city organ editor, Wil- framers of that liam Calvin Chase. This paper, the BEE, of duplicity and prob and the Washington Press of the colored race of the District of Columbia, so declared guilty white cadets for crime whites because the one sold us and claimed by the Emancipation Representative Con- mitted; yet because of an vention for 1883 of 263 delegates, has resuscitated our every interest and so continue rise to stations of eminence and distinction And it was to the experience of this historic them to be, if we contine to support it as in this country, they are encouraged to we have said by votes. You call the colored conspy together for the commission of these Senator J. P. Jones, addressed himself when press a negro paper which can never live, crimes and permitted to go free and unand neither would the Republican, the Post. the Star or the Critic, if they did not get all cadet, must be inflicted with an unreasongreat colored American race for which his of the white patronage and one-half of the God will never forgive him nor this race will colored. It will not only warn you when at the hands of a merciless court previously danger is coming but defend you in danger as in the case of the Hirth murder trial and decisions for which they can never after. him to the chambers of infernal regions numerous other things. But acts which made a race of men, good and chattel, and selves of their conscience mult then made them citizens of the great American nation, are living recollections which must be commemorated throughout life existence by every man, woman and child of the race, including those who are identified with us by marriages from the other two races. I say this because this principle of amalgamation of the races was among the first trouble the early settlers of the European race, had with the European off by threats, men who will not go wild daughters and African sons and with European sons and African daughters. this material development of the southern

And now tney are trying to keep separate states which they have given to that of the These have been the repeated enactments from 1620-1883, beginning with Virginia and Massachusetts where slavery existed, (in Massachusetts) for one hundred and forty seven years, and completed its sanction with Nevada, from the lips of Senator J. P. Jones, whose baneful expressions force me to the conclusion that resistence in some cases is better than obedience.

Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and New York against Delaware, Missouri and Texas. In this great and unreasonable opposition to social equality, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and New York stands shoulder to shoulder with Delaware, Missouri and Texas.

PARTY LIBERTY.

I am not here to discuss the issues of political parties, because it is my aim to make a different impression upon your mind. For party liberty, implies the colored man permission, and what one party grants

another may refuse. But I am here to speak of constitutional which is a nation's highest right. And the constitutional liberty of the American nation, is the highest, best and most indiscriminate that the world ever witnessed. The three last articles of our constitution

fully sustained the assertion just made. The thirteenth abolishes for every slavery and oppression, the fourteenth declares all | tion, I am. Very respectfully. citizens, and the fifteenth guarantees indiscriminate rights, the ballot without reference

transmitted to mankind. It secures the rights of individuals as citizen of States as members of this Union and of the United States, as a great nation comprising all of its citizens as one common

We have but one form of government always, but some times have as many as five political parties to one election a year, and that party that succeeds is always the party of power and becomes the exponents of the

(The power of the general government).

Therefore, I shall not discuss these duties as party obligations, but as the obligations of the general government, be that government a State or the National Government. He is an old friend I value and respect For when touching the rights of citizenship with its equality of privileges and immunities, the constitution of the United States places these rights beyond the control of a State, discresion and makes them too sacred for a State, to discriminate against when it declares in article fourth, section 2nd, clause first, that the citizens of each State, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. In article fourteenth, section first, it is declared that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the land. I find that Louisiana adheres to as much to these laws from obedience as Massachusetts does from necessity, and South Caro-

lina as much for its love as Nevada does for its principles.

ment of the several States. For when the government said so, all were freed, when the government said so, all fought in the war when the government said so, all commenced voting; when the government so, all enjoyed equal privileges of the city street cars of the local corporation, and when the government said so, all continued voting except the 80,000 citizens of the District of Columbia, whose rights are controlled by three citizens, subject at a'l times to a majority vote of two, very often they are in part, men not identified with the common interest of the District of people.

APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SEVERAL

But this adjustment and redress will be settled by an appeal to the citizens of the several States, whose descendants we are: we shall tell them of our grievances, and ask them for no man for Congress, who will not consent to protect the rights of the colored citizen here by restoring to them their rights of sufferings.

DISCRIMINATION. To us, politics have been only the means

of ruin so far. They have filled the capital city full of our best society, young men and women from their homes, following Congressmen here for me to attend your celebration. upon their mere promise of governmental employment: they have destroyed wellformed plans at home for flattering promises of great things at Washington, by which ted, and God's people are permitted to some of our best families have been scattered enjoy the fruits of their own labor. from the different states, and made paupers here in the streets of Washington, and dragged off to reform school, work house, jail or the penitentiary, with not a single word of sympathy or cent of assistance, from the misconduct of these men, we are to suffer these disgraces through years of manhood from youths neglect and misfortune or perform two persons labor for one person,s wages. This has to be done in many cases, in a semile way by the persons employed for those through whose influence they were appointed, in addition to the duties of governmental employers in order to save their places of employment and house servants wages in the pockets of their employers.

We have been impoverished to the end, that many of our young men and women have fallen into ruins from the unfaithfulness of the whites by making our young men the aggressors of their great evil in the seduction of our young girls; they have neglected to provide for us separate, mechanical work shops while they have always refused us the privilege of learning trades with the whites, they have filled our city with foreign contractors, in that they have let out all of our city labor to foreign help of a few men brought here for that purcelebration and remained until Wed-

They have compelled young men and describable then as their crimes have been women of this race of equal educational qualities with the white race, to be private | calls during their sojourn here. servants, waiters, nurses, charabermaids, messengers, laborers and general house servants, while those of the white race are provided for, allowed to learn trades of in- Congregational Church Monday dustry and to perform duties of clerks in evening. the various branches of the government, both of State and National; they have used us in the army of the general government attended the Emancipation exercises against the common enemy and then refuse us the right of military fitness at West Point, and Annapolis Academies, by me and of intimudation, persecution, and other unaccounted for hardships unknown to the worlds history, practiced by the white cadeta against the colored, and sustained by the courts of inquiry by unjust accuital from these crimes.

OFFICE-SEEKERS. We are charged with a constant howl for

office; were we guilty, we would only be obeying the teaching of our American white people, for they will remain with any party Church Sunday evening. so long as there is an office, and leave it the minority was had not the fourteenth article of the constitution freed them and for which some of the District cranks among the whites even now sometimes claimed pay under that promised obligation, Emancipation or not,

LEE NANCE.

The minority was had not the fourteenth article of the constitution and must be discussed. It is so full of suet.

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H. H. D. Generals, Hon R. B. F. Elliot and means anything, it means that both of the selected, prejudiced and prepared to give ward recall and account for, or releave them

> This day teaches you that you need more Col. Perry H. Carson's men, who will accept flattering smiles and laudable praises of duplicity with the greatest kindness, but continue the prosecution of any well formed plan for the general good of the people with the greatest firmness, even when it cost him individual inconveniences and danger, men who are not bought off by promises or scared on one political faith for mere personal gains, and leave the people whom they represent to die on the starvations of its new

body, over which all Americans will pass; and his great service indefence of the race in this city, can only be rewarded by the unbossomed recollections of coming generations, who will read from mottoed monaments of the present, erected to his memory of an eternal future; that future that secures to every man the right to say, "my country tis of thee, sweet land of liberty; of thee I'll sing; land where my father died, and of the Pilgrim's pride, from every mountain side let freedom ring."

LETTERS OF REGRET.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. April 3, 1883

DEAR SIR :- The President has no ceived your note of the 2nd inst., but is unable to accept the invitation it conveys, to be present at the Emaneition Celebration, on the 16th inst., as he expects to be absent from Wash. ington at that time. Expressing his thanks for the courtesy of the invita-

FRED. J. PHILLIPS. Private Secretary. MR. W. CALVIN CHASE, Secretary,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. WASHINGTON April 9th, 1883.

Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, Esq., Secretary, 1109 I Street, Washington, D. C. SIR :- Thank you for your polite invitation of the 2nd of April; but I cannot accept. I shall be absent on the 16th of April. I should be too happy to hear Mr. Douglass, but I cannot

very much. Very truly yours. BENJ. HARRIS BREWSTER. Attorney General. P.S .- Your request on behalf of the colored employees of the department

will be granted. OFFICE OF PUBLIC PRINTER. Washington, D. C. April 3, '85. W. CALVIN CHASE, Esq., 1109 I Street, N. W.,

Washington, D. C. DEAR SIR :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipts of your kind invitation to attend the 21st Annivesary of the Emancipation of the Slaves, and I sincerely regret to say that as I shall be absent in New York at that time, it will be impossible for me to attend. I may truly add that no one more sincerely rejoice at the downfall So you can see that after all the rights of slavery in our land than I do, and I which we are short of, the general govern- am always glad to do any thing I can ment is responsible and not the local govern- to improve the condition of the colored

citizens of the country. Very truly yours, S. P. ROUNDS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMISSIONERS OFFICE. April 10, 1883.

My DEAR SIR : - If my engagements will allow, I shall accept with pleasure your kind invitation to be present at the Emancipation exercises on April 16th. I am always glad to listen to Mr. Douglass. I would give a more definate answer, but I have an engagement for Saturday or Monday evening. not yet decided. Truly yours,

E. B. LOVING. W. CALVIN CHASE, Esq., Secretary, Washington, D. C.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 5, 1883. DEAR SIR :- Thanks for the consideration. It will be quite impossible Civilization will not be content until the human race are everywhere tolera-Yours truly,

W. C. CHASE, ESQ. Secretary, 1109 I Street. Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3. 3. W. CALVIN CHASE, Esq., DEAR SIR :- Please convey to the friends my regrets that I shall be unable to attend the exercises to be given on the "Twent-first Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves" in this district, as I leave the city to-morrow. Respectfully, JNO. A. LOGAN.

PERSONALS.

The Misses Maggie and Lama Smith of Baltimore accompanied by Miss Nannie Ross arrived in the city last nesday night when they left on the 10.20 train P. M. they received many

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis of Baltimore attended the exercises at the Hon. J. C. Wears, of Philadelipha.

Rev. Dr. Stephenson will preach in

Baltimore Sunday at the Bethel church. Messrs. W. H. Brown and John H. Smith of Baltimore are making a brief

Rev. M. Draper, of Baltimore delivered a sermon at the Plymoth

visit to our city.

Miss Nannie Ross of Baltimore arirved in the city Monday. James D. Kennedy Esq. is in town.

Why lawyers like multon-Because